recovered from persons other than *khatedars*, the Government were pleased to reply that the name of the payer would be shown in the *khate* also. It is prayed that the order may be given effect to.

It was further represented that it was necessary that there should be an entry in the *khate* to indicate the interest possessed by the person who paid revenue in the land and that such a course would minimise litigation and protect interests.

Per contra—

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao said that it would have just the contrary effect and give rise to endless litigation and afford ample opportunities for fraud and mischievous framing of incorrect records.

Reply of Government.—Government have already decided that there is no necessity to enter the name of the payer of the kandayam in the *khate*, as it is already entered in the *khirdi*. It is not possible to note in the *khate* the interests claimed by each person. The question of specifying the survey numbers for which revenue has been paid in the *khate*, *khirdi* and *patta* will, if feasible, be favourably considered.

SUBJECT No. 59.

Hissedar's liabilities.

Messrs. Subba Reddi, Chintamani taluk, Veerappa Reddi and Chikka Guruva Reddi, Bangalore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—When taking steps for the recovery of the arrears due by the *khatedar*, the *hissedar's* lands are also sold though the latter has paid his *quota* of *kandayam* and the surplus amount is given away to the *khatedar*. It is prayed that action may be taken only upon that portion of the lands on which the *kandayam* is in arrears.

Reply of Government.—The law as it stands is sufficient to meet all these difficulties. An explanatory order will be issued pointing out the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

SUBJECT No. 60.

Sales of immovable properties for arrears of land revenue.

Messrs. Yagaiyana Krishnappa, and A. Narasimhaiengar, Sagar taluk, and N. Bhima Rao, Chitaldrug municipality.

Summary of discussion.—It is prayed that when immovable properties are sold for arrears of land revenue, the sales may be cancelled if, within one month of the date of sale, the amount of sale together with interest at 5 per cent per month is paid in accordance with the provisions of Order XXI, Rule 89, of Civil Procedure Code.

Messrs. Ramanujiengar, Sura Sastri, Bhima Rao and Ramachar.—The present rules are very hard. It is true that if the proportion of cases in which the option would be exercised was large, confidence in revenue sales would be shaken. But such cases would be very infrequent in practice. In 99 cases out of a hundred notices will not have been properly served, and influential people purchase poor persons' properties and get sales confirmed with the help of taluk officials. Revenue sales are not conducted with the same punctilious observance of procedure as civil court sales.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao.—In civil sales good bids are the rule and a fair price is obtained. Revenue sales are different and every latitude should be allowed to owners of land, who are very often ignorant raiyats, widows and orphans, to save their lands.

Reply of Government.—There are difficulties on the other side also. The matter will be further examined.

SUBJECT NO. 61.

Facilities for payment of *kandayam.*

Mr. K. Rangasetti, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Persons living far away from their lands on account of their business sometimes make arrangements with their raiyats to pay up the revenue to Government, but these raiyats deceive them by not paying *kandayam*, and cause their property to be sold for arrears of revenue. By granting permission to land owners to pay the revenue of their lands in any taluk treasury they will be saved the fear of losing their property. It is prayed that an order may be issued to grant such permission.

Reply of Government.—Existing rules are sufficient.

SUBJECT NO. 62.

Receipts for payment of *kandayam.*

Messrs. P. Venkappaiya, Shimoga municipality, and B.Kesavaiya, Chikmagalur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Under the existing practice, a receipt for payment of *kandayam* is given to the person paying it. As there is no other means of checking the entries in the account books as to amounts for which receipts are granted, there is some scope for fraud. The use of receipt form in triplicate will afford means of checking the accounts as copies of the receipt will be available with the parties, the patel and in the taluk office concerned.

Reply of Government.—Orders will be issued shortly.

SUBJECT NO. 63.

Revision of the village *pahani* register.

Mr. C. Channakesaviah, Krishi Silpabhi Vardhaka Samaj, Chitaldrug.

Summary of discussion.—Formerly it was the practice to write in the *pahani* register the name of the person in actual possession of a survey number whether he was the *pattadar* himself or his tenant or some other beneficiary owner and also the names of co-sharers. To some extent this practice was a proper safeguard of the rights of co-sharers and tenants as in many instances the *khatedar* was only a nominal personage. But since this practice was given up, it has given rise to numerous wrongful dispossessions of land by nominal *khatedars*. Parties are ruined by unnecessary and false litigation. It is requested therefore that speedy orders may be issued directing all shanbhogs to write the names of cultivators and of persons in actual possession of lands in a column to be opened in the *pahani*. This register should be given the same value by all courts as is being now done in the case of the *khirdi*.

Reply of Government.—Unnecessary as the register furnishes merely statistical information.